UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/544,510	04/06/2000	Phil Wyatt	MCO-P-00-002	9065

7590   12/14/2004

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EXAMINER
LY, ANH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

DATE MAILED: 12/14/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/544,510	WYATT, PHIL
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Anh Ly	2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11/12/2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-21* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Request Continued Examination

1.   The request filed on 11/12/2004 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

under 37 CFR 1.114 based on parent Application No. 09/544,510 is acceptable and a

RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.

2.   Claims 1-21 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-2, 4-7, 15 and 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over US Patent No. Patent No. 5,793,972 issued to Shane in view of US

Patent No. 6,738,754 issued to Norman, Jr. (hereinafter Norman).

With respect to claim 1, Shane teaches providing a remote server having a database (a remote computer having database: col. 4, lines 20-48);

accessing the remote server via a first remote computer on a computer network (one of remote computers in the client/server computer network: col. 2, lines 33-39);

creating a website having a first web page by the remote computer on the remote server (creating web page: col. 3, lines 5-10).

accessing a form in the database via the first remote computer on the computer network wherein the form includes predefined information and predefined attributes (remote computer is used to access the electronic form, which is from the database storing the web-site/web page as predefined information and each database record has at least one field in the record as attribute of in the database: col. 2, lines 25-40, and line 60-67; also col. 4, lines 20-65).

selecting the predefined information and selecting one of the pre-defined attributes from the form (within the electronic form, the user has to fill in and also has option to select the standard web pages offer: col. 5, lines 8-20).

Shane teaches creating a personalized computer interface for a communications network such as Internet comprising a database, a plurality of remote computers and computer server in order to create a unique interactive web page and communicate it to the remote computer in the computer network. Also Shane teaches online form or electronic forms are provided by the web site (col. 1, lines 25-30). Shane does not clearly teach predefined information and predefined attributes wherein the predefined attributes are characteristics of the plurality of healthcare providers and linking the

website to the database wherein the database is searchable via a search engine

wherein the search engine searches the database for specific attributes wherein one of

the specific attributes corresponds to one of the pre-defined attributes.

However, Norman teaches a plurality of healthcare providers having the owner of

the Internet web site consisting the information related to healthcare providers such as

health information stored in the database (col. 5, lines 27-64) by placing on the

prescription sheet keywords (col. 6, lines 61-67), the user retrieves healthcare

information via the Internet web site (col. 2, lines 8-20) and using a database search

engine (col. 3, lines 40-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Shane with the teachings

of Norman, wherein the healthcare providers therein (see fig. 1, item 42, fig. 2 and fig.

3) would incorporate the use of the owner of the Internet web site having related health

information from the database, in the same conventional manner as disclosed by

Norman (col. 5, lines 27-64). The motivation being to have a way for facilitating the

providing of health care information being accessible via the Internet web site.

With respect to claim 2, Shane teaches searching the database for specific

attributes (searching data record: col. 7, lines 32-35).

With respect to claim 4, Shane teaches storing the pre-defined attributes on the

database for recall of the attributes for placement on the website (recipient database

storing web site: col. 3, lines 60-67).

With respect to claim 5-7, Shane teaches a method as discussed in claim 1.

Shane teaches creating a personalized computer interface for a communications network such as Internet comprising a database, a plurality of remote computers and computer server in order to create a unique interactive web page and communicate it to the remote computer in the computer network. Also Shane teaches online form or electronic forms are provided by the web site (col. 1, lines 25-30). Shane does not clearly teach healthcare providers.

However, Norman teaches a plurality of healthcare providers having the owner of the Internet web site consisting the information related to healthcare providers such as health information stored in the database (col. 5, lines 27-64) by placing on the prescription sheet keywords (col. 6, lines 61-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Shane with the teachings of Norman, wherein the healthcare providers therein (see fig. 1, item 42, fig. 2 and fig. 3) would incorporate the use of the owner of the Internet web site having related health information from the database, in the same conventional manner as disclosed by Norman (col. 5, lines 27-64). The motivation being to have a way for facilitating the providing of health care information being accessible via the Internet web site.

With respect to claim 15, Shane teaches a remote server having a database therein wherein the database is accessible by a computer network (a remote computer having database: col. 4, lines 20-48).

a first remote computer connected to the remote server via the computer network wherein a website having a web page is created on the remote server via the remote

computer and wherein the web page is created with the predefined information and further wherein the website is stored on the database (creating web page: col. 3, lines 5-10; one of remote computers in the client/server computer network: col. 2, lines 33-39).

a list of pre-defined attributes in the database wherein one of the ore-defined attributes is selected from the list wherein one of the pre-defined attributes is displayed (remote computer is used to access the electronic form, which is from the database storing the web-site/web page as predefined information and each database record has at least one field in the record as attribute of in the database: col. 2, lines 25-40, and line 60-67; also col. 4, lines 20-65).

Shane teaches creating a personalized computer interface for a communications network such as Internet comprising a database, a plurality of remote computers and computer server in order to create a unique interactive web page and communicate it to the remote computer in the computer network. Also Shane teaches online form or electronic forms are provided by the web site (col. 1, lines 25-30). Shane does not clearly teach using predefined information contained on the remote server wherein the predefined information corresponds to one of a plurality of healthcare providers.

However, Norman teaches a plurality of healthcare providers having the owner of the Internet web site consisting the information related to healthcare providers such as health information stored in the database (col. 5, lines 27-64) by placing on the prescription sheet keywords (col. 6, lines 61-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Shane with the teachings of Norman, wherein the healthcare providers therein (see fig. 1, item 42, fig. 2 and fig. 3) would incorporate the use of the owner of the Internet web site having related health information from the database, in the same conventional manner as disclosed by Norman (col. 5, lines 27-64). The motivation being to have a way for facilitating the providing of health care information being accessible via the Internet web site.

With respect to claim 18, Shane teaches a web server computer and remote computers, Internet web site (col. 4, lines 20-32 and lines 50-65).

Shane teaches creating a personalized computer interface for a communications network such as Internet comprising a database, a plurality of remote computers and computer server in order to create a unique interactive web page and communicate it to the remote computer in the computer network. Also Shane teaches online form or electronic forms are provided by the web site (col. 1, lines 25-30). Shane does not clearly teach using predefined information contained on the remote server wherein the predefined information corresponds to one of a plurality of healthcare providers.

However, Norman teaches a plurality of healthcare providers having the owner of the Internet web site consisting the information related to healthcare providers such as health information stored in the database (col. 5, lines 27-64) by placing on the prescription sheet keywords (col. 6, lines 61-67), the user retrieves healthcare information via the Internet web site (col. 2, lines 8-20) and using a database search engine (col. 3, lines 40-45).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Shane with the teachings of Norman, wherein the healthcare providers therein (see fig. 1, item 42, fig. 2 and fig. 3) would incorporate the use of the owner of the Internet web site having related health information from the database, in the same conventional manner as disclosed by Norman (col. 5, lines 27-64). The motivation being to have a way for facilitating the providing of health care information being accessible via the Internet web site.

With respect to claims 19-21, Shane teaches the database on each of plurality of remote computers in the computer network and the web page/web site (col. 2, lines 30-50, lines 55-65 and col. 4, lines 20-40 and lines 50-65).

5.   Claims 3, 8-14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. Patent No. 5,793,972 issued to Shane in view of US Patent No. 6,738,754 issued to Norman, Jr. (hereinafter Norman) and US Patent No. 6,195,651 issued to Handel et al. (hereinafter Handel).

With respect to claim 3, Shane in view of Norman teaches a method for creating websites for individuals, healthcare facilities and other healthcare providers as discussed in claim 1.

Shane and Norman disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Shane and Norman do not teach creating an update button on the website for

instantly amending the database when the update button is chosen by the healthcare

provider.

However, Handel teaches button linking to web page and recall (col. 31, lines 8-

12; see figs 10A-10B and 18, col. 9, lines 48-62, col. 12, lines 25-47 and lines 66-67,

col. 13, lines 1-25, col. 17, lines 14-67, col. 18, lines 1-6, col. 29, lines 65-67, col. 30,

lines 1-67 and col. 31, lines 1-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Shane in view of Norman

with the teachings of Handel, wherein the clickable button provided (as in fig. 10B)

would incorporate the user of clicking on the button to get a particular web page, in the

same conventional manner as disclosed by Handel (col. 31, lines 8-12). The motivation

being to have a way for facilitating the providing of health care information being

accessible via the Internet web site.

With respect to claims 8-14, Shane in view of Norman teaches a method for

creating websites for individuals, healthcare facilities and other healthcare providers as

discussed in claim 1.

Shane and Norman disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Shane and Norman do not teach adding one or more photographs, graphics and

logos to the website via the remote computer; associating the website with one or more

practitioners who practice at least one of a practice, a clinic, a hospital or a healthcare

facility; creating one or more web pages on the website having information thereon

related to the healthcare provider wherein the healthcare provider has a practice

location; accessing the database via a second remote computer; searching the

database for the pre-define attributes of the website; and displaying the website;

choosing pre-defined information to add to the website wherein the pre-define

information uniquely identifies the website to search the website for the pre-defined

information; adding a plurality of web pages to the website related to the healthcare

provider; and organizing the pre-defined attributes into files for storage within the

database; and searching the files via a search engine for at least one of the pre-defined

attributes stored within the database.

Handel teaches logos, ASP pages, health care facility, displaying the web page

to users, database and search engines as claimed (col. 36, lines 6-36, col. 42, lines 10-

67; and col. 43, lines 1-67; see figs 10A-10B and 18, col. 9, lines 48-62, col. 12, lines

25-47 and lines 66-67, col. 13, lines 1-25, col. 17, lines 14-67, col. 18, lines 1-6, col. 29,

lines 65-67, col. 30, lines 1-67 and col. 31, lines 1-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Shane in view of Norman

with the teachings of Handel, wherein the clickable button provided (as in fig. 10B)

would incorporate the user of clicking on the button to get a particular web page, in the

same conventional manner as disclosed by Handel (col. 31, lines 8-12). The motivation

being to have a way for facilitating the providing of health care information being

accessible via the Internet web site.

With respect to claim 16-17, Shane in view of Norman teaches a method for creating websites for individuals, healthcare facilities and other healthcare providers as discussed in claim 15.

Shane and Norman disclose substantially the invention as claimed.

Shane and Norman do not teach creating an update button on the website for instantly amending the database when the update button is chosen by the healthcare provider.

However, Handel teaches button linking to web page and recall (col. 31, lines 8-12; see figs 10A-10B and 18, col. 9, lines 48-62, col. 12, lines 25-47 and lines 66-67, col. 13, lines 1-25, col. 17, lines 14-67, col. 18, lines 1-6, col. 29, lines 65-67, col. 30, lines 1-67 and col. 31, lines 1-42).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Shane in view of Norman with the teachings of Handel, wherein the clickable button provided (as in fig. 10B) would incorporate the use of clicking on the button to get a particular web page, in the same conventional manner as disclosed by Handel (col. 31, lines 8-12). The motivation being to have a way for facilitating the providing of health care information being accessible via the Internet web site.

Contact Information

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or
via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to (571) 273-4039. The examiner can
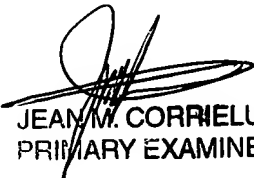normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or Primary Examiner Jean
Corrielus (571) 272-4032.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to: Central Fax Center (703) 872-9306

JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY
DEC. 2nd, 2004